THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

A. C. HOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD. - - NEBRASKA

THE SONG OF A SNOWBALL.

I'm a merry little snowball,
And I can knock you flat,
Or take right off your cranium
Your stylish beaver hat.

Last night a little urchin
Evolved me in the yard,
And threw me in the water-pail;
To freeze me round and hard.

At early morn he grabbed me,
And sent me skimming clear
Across the highway, where I took
The milkman in the ear.

I'm sure that when I hit him
I brought him little joy—
Because, instead of kicking me,
He went and kicked the toy.

And then a man stepped on me,
And failed to crush me flat;
I don't know what he did it for,
But, somehow, down he sat.

Right off he seized upon me—
His rage was wild and vain—
And hurried me wildly through his own
Big parlor window-pane.

The thrifty housewife used me
To chase a vagrant hen;
She nearly broke her shoulder-blade—
Why can't they throw like men?

A younger brother found me,
And played with me awhile;
With soaking chilblains off his hands
His leisure he'll beguile.

He sent the dog to fetch me
From out a light snow-wreath—
The dog is now a sufferer from
Neuralgia in the teeth.

But in my fair young lifetime
The joy, the most intense,
I felt when Johnny made me knock
The tomcat off the fence.

I'm melting smaller, smaller,
But peace in death is mine;
They'll drop me down some fellow's neck
To slip along his spine.

Though a merry little snowball—
A snowball light and gay—
I think I shall have some fun
Before I melt away.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

Union and Confederate Accounts of Their Fight.

The Union Officer's Story.

The late Commodore S. D. Greene, in the *Century* War Series, writes of the fight between the vessels Monitor and Merrimac, from which is taken the following:

"It was at the close of this dispiriting trial trip (her voyage from New York), in which all hands had been exhausted in their efforts to keep the novel craft afloat, that the Monitor passed Cape Henry at four p. m. on Saturday, March 8. At this point was heard the distant booming of heavy guns, which our Captain rightly judged to be an engagement with the Merrimac, twenty miles away. He at once ordered the vessel stripped of her sea-rig, the turret keyed up, and every preparation made for battle. As we approached Hampton Roads we could see the fine old Congress burning brightly, and soon a pilot came on board and told of the arrival of the Merrimac, the disaster to the Cumberland and the Congress, and the dismay of the Union forces. The Monitor was pushed with all haste and reached the Roanoke (Captain Marston), anchored in the Roads, at nine p. m. The dreary night dragged slowly on, the officers and crew were up and alert, to be ready for any emergency. At daylight on Sunday the Merrimac and her consorts were discovered at anchor near Sewall's Point. At about half past seven o'clock the enemy's vessels got under way and steered in the direction of the Minnesota. At the same time the Monitor got under way, and her officers and crew took their stations for battle.

"Worden took his station in the pilot-house, and by his side were Howard, the pilot, and Peter Williams, Quartermaster, who steered the vessel throughout the engagement. My place was in the turret, to work and fight the guns; with me were Stoddard and Stimers and sixteen brawny men, eight to each gun.

"Worden steered direct for the enemy's vessels, in order to meet and engage them as far as possible from the Minnesota. As he approached, the wooden vessels quickly turned and left. Our Captain, to the astonishment of Captain Van Brunt (as he states in his official report), made straight for the Merrimac, which had already commenced firing, and when he came within short range he changed his course so as to come alongside of her, stopped the engine, and gave the order 'Commence firing!' I tripped up the port, ran out the gun, and taking deliberate aim, pulled the lock string. The Merrimac was quick to reply, returning a rattling broadside (for she had ten guns to our two), and the battle fairly began. The turret and other parts of the ship were heavily struck, but the shots did not penetrate; the tower was intact, and it continued to revolve. A look of confidence passed over the men's faces, and we believed the Merrimac would not repeat the work she had accomplished the day before.

"The fight continued with the exchange of broadsides as fast as the guns could be served and at very short range, the distance between the vessels frequently being not more than a few yards. Worden skillfully maneuvered his quick-turning vessel, trying to find some vulnerable point in his adversary. Once he made a dash at her stern, hoping to disable his screw, which he thinks he missed by not more than two feet. Our shots ripped the iron of the Merrimac, while the reverberation of her shots against the tower caused anything but a pleasant sensation. While Stoddard, who was stationed at the machine which controlled the revolving motion of the turret, was incautiously leaning against the side of the tower, a large shot struck in the vicinity and disabled him.

"As the engagement continued the working of the turret was not altogether satisfactory. It was difficult to start it revolving, or, when once started, to stop it, on account of the imperfections of the novel machinery, which was now undergoing its first trial. Stimers was an active, muscular man, and did his utmost to control the motion of the turret; but, in spite of his effort, it was difficult if not impossible to secure accurate firing. The conditions were very different from those of an ordinary broadside gun, under which we had been trained on wooden ships. My only view of the world outside of the tower was over the muzzles of the guns, which cleared the ports by a few inches only. When the guns were run in the port-holes were covered by heavy iron pendulums, pierced with small holes to allow the iron rammer and sponge handles to protrude while they were in use. To hoist these pendulums required the entire gun's crew and vastly increased the work inside the turret.

"The effect upon one shut up in a revolving drum is perplexing, and it is not a simple matter to keep the bearings. White marks had been placed upon the stationary deck immediately below the turret to indicate the direction of the starboard and port sides, and the bow and stern; but these marks were obliterated early in the action. I would continually ask the Captain: 'How does the Merrimac bear?' He replied: 'On the starboard beam,' or 'On the port-quarter,' as the case might be. Then the difficulty was to determine the direction of the starboard-beam or port-quarter, or any other bearing. It finally resulted that when a gun was ready for firing the turret would be started on its revolving journey in search of the target, and when found it was taken 'on the fly,' because the turret could not be accurately controlled. Once the Merrimac tried to ram us, but Worden avoided the direct impact by the skillful use of the helm, and she struck a glancing blow which did no damage. At the instant of collision I planted a solid one-hundred-and-eighty-pound shot fair and square upon the forward part of her casemate. Had the gun been loaded with thirty pounds of powder, which was the charge subsequently used with similar guns, it is probable that this shot would have penetrated her armor; but the charge being limited to fifteen pounds, in accordance with peremptory orders to that effect from the Navy Department, the shot rebounded without doing any more damage than possibly to start some of the beams of her armor-backing.

"Soon after noon a shell from the enemy's gun, the muzzle not ten yards distant, struck the forward side of the pilot house directly in the sight-hole, or slit, and exploded, cracking the second iron log and partly lifting the top, leaving an opening. Worden was standing immediately behind this spot, and received in his face the force of the blow, which partly stunned him, and filling his eyes with powder, utterly blinded him. The injury was known only to those in the pilot-house and its immediate vicinity. The flood of light rushing through the top of the pilot-house, now partly open, caused Worden, blind as he was, to believe that the pilot-house was seriously injured, if not destroyed; he therefore gave orders to put the helm to starboard and 'sheer off.' Thus the Monitor retired temporarily from the action, in order to ascertain the extent of the injuries she had received. At the same time Worden sent for me, and, leaving Stimers, the only officer in the turret, I went forward at once, and found him standing at the foot of the ladder leading to the pilot-house.

"He was a ghastly sight, with his eyes closed and the blood apparently oozing from every pore in the upper part of his face. He told me that he was seriously wounded, and directed me to take command. I assisted in leading him to a sofa in his cabin, where he was tenderly cared for by Dr. Logue, and then I assumed command. Blind and suffering as he was, Worden's fortitude never forsook him; he frequently asked from his bed of pain of the progress of affairs, and when told that the Minnesota was saved he said: 'Then I can die happy.'

"When I reached my station in the pilot-house I found that the iron log was fractured and the top partly open, but the steering-gear was intact, and the pilot-house was not totally destroyed, as had been feared. In the confusion of the moment resulting from so serious an injury to the commanding officer, the Monitor had been moving without direction. Exactly how much time elapsed from the moment that Worden was wounded until I had reached the pilot-house and completed the examination of the injury at that point and determined what course to pursue in the damaged condition of the vessel it is impossible to state, but it could hardly have exceeded twenty minutes at the utmost. During this time the Merrimac, which was leaking badly, had started in the direction of Elizabeth River; and, on taking my station in the pilot-house and turning the vessel's head in the direction of the Merrimac, I saw that she was already in retreat. A few shots were fired at the retiring vessel and she continued on to Norfolk. I returned with the Monitor to the side of the Minnesota, where preparations were being made to abandon the ship, which was still aground. Shortly afterward Worden was transferred to a tug, and that night he was carried to Washington.

"The fight was over. We of the Monitor thought and still think, that we had gained a great victory. This the Confederates have denied. But it has never been denied that the object of the Merrimac on the 9th of March was to complete the destruction of the Union fleet in Hampton Roads and that in this she was effectually foiled and driven off by the Monitor, nor has it been denied that at the close of the engagement the Merrimac retreated to Norfolk, leaving the Monitor in possession of the field."

The Confederate Officer's Account.

From the article by Colonel John T. Wood, an officer of the Merrimac during the fight with the Monitor, in the *Century* War Series, is quoted the following: "At daybreak we discovered lying between us and the Minnesota a strange-looking craft, which we knew at once to be Ericsson's Monitor, which had long been expected in Hampton Roads, and of which, from different sources, we had a good idea. She could not possibly have made her appearance at a more inopportune time for us, changing our plans which were to destroy the Minnesota, and then the remainder of the fleet below Fortress Monroe. She appeared, at a pigmy compared with the lofty frigate which she guarded. But in her great element of her strength, size was one great element of her success. I will not attempt a description of the Monitor; her build and peculiarities are well known.

"After an early breakfast we got under way and steamed out toward the enemy, opening fire from the bow pivot. Closing, we delivered our starboard broadside at short range, which was returned promptly from her eleven-inch guns. Both vessels then turned and passed again still closer. The Monitor was firing every seven or eight minutes, and nearly every shot struck. Our ship was working worse and worse, and after the loss of the smoke-stack, Mr. Ramsey, chief engineer, reported that the draught was so poor that it was with great difficulty he could keep up steam. Once or twice the ship went on the bottom. Drawing twenty-five feet of water, we were confined to a narrow channel, while the Monitor, with only twelve feet immersion, could take any position and always have her guns in range of her guns. Orders were given to concentrate our fire on the pilot-house, and with good result, as we afterward learned. More than two hours had passed, and we had made no impression on the enemy, so far as we could discover, while our wounds were slight. Several times the Monitor ceased firing, and we were in hopes she was disabled, but the revolution again of her turret and the heavy blows of her eleven-inch shot on our sides soon undeceived us.

"Coming down from the spar-deck and observing a division standing 'at ease,' Lieutenant Jones observed:

"'Why are you not firing, Mr. Eggleston?'

"'Why, our powder is very precious,' replied the Lieutenant; 'and after two hours' incessant firing I find that I can do her about as much damage by snapping my thumb at her every two minutes and a half.'

"Lieutenant Jones now determined to run her down or board. For nearly an hour we maneuvered for a position. Now 'go ahead;' now 'stop;' now 'astern;' the ship was as unwieldy as Noah's Ark. At last an opportunity offered. 'Go ahead, full speed.' But before the ship gathered headway the Monitor turned, and our disabled ram only gave a glancing blow, effecting nothing. Again she came up on our quarter, her bow against our side, and at this distance fired twice. Both shots struck about half-way up the shield, abreast of the after pivot, and the impact forced the side bodily in two or three inches. All the crews of the after guns were knocked over by the concussion, and bled from the nose or ears. Another shot at the same place would have penetrated. While alongside, boarders were called away; but she dropped astern before they could get on board. And so, for six or more hours, the struggle was kept up. At length the Monitor withdrew over the middle ground where we could not follow, but always maintaining a position to protect the Minnesota. To have run our ship ashore on a falling tide would have been ruin. We awaited her return for an hour and at two o'clock p. m. steamed to Sewall's Point, and thence to the dock-yard at Norfolk, our crew thoroughly worn out from the two days' fight. Although there is no doubt that the Monitor first retired—for Captain Van Brunt, commanding the Minnesota, so states in his official report—the battle was a drawn one, so far as the two vessels engaged were concerned. But in its general results the advantage was with the Monitor. Our casualties in the second day's fight were only a few wounded.

"The Monitor was well handled, and saved the Minnesota and the remainder of the fleet at Fortress Monroe. But her gunnery was poor. Not a single shot struck us at the water-line, where the ship was utterly unprotected, and where one would have been fatal. Or had the fire been concentrated on any one spot the shield would have been pierced; had larger charges been used the result would have been the same. Most of her shot struck us obliquely, breaking the iron of both courses, but not injuring the wood backing. When struck at right angles the backing would be broken, but not penetrated. We had no solid projectiles except a few of large windage, to be used as hot shot, and of course made no impression on the turret. But in all this it should be borne in mind that both vessels were on their trial-trips, both were experimental, and both receiving their baptism of fire.

OPIATES.

Tyrants Whose Hold on Patients Can Hardly Be Shaken Off.

The first indulgence is in some sense legitimate; is almost enforced, either by acute pain or by chronic insomnia. The latter is perhaps the most dangerous. The pain, if it last for weeks, forces recourse to the doctor before the habit has become incurable. Sleeplessness is a more persistent, and to most people a much less alarming thing; and it is moreover one with which the doctors can seldom deal, save through the very agents of mischief. Neuralgia, relieved for a time by chloroform or morphia, may be cured by quinine; sleeplessness admits of hardly any cure but such complete change of life as is rarely possible, at least to its working victims. And the narcotist habit once formed, neither pain nor sleeplessness is all that its renunciation would involve. The drunkard, it must be remembered, goes drunk, as a rule, but occasionally. Save in the last stages of dipsomania he can do, it not without drink, yet without intoxicating quantities of drink, for days together. The narcotist who attempts to go for a whole day without his accustomed dose suffers in twenty-four hours far more cruelly than the drunkard depraved of alcohol in as many days. The effect upon the stomach and other organs, upon the nerves as well as on the brain, is one of indescribable, unspeakable discomfort amounting to torture; a disorder of the digestive system more trying than sea sickness, a disorganization of the nerves which after some hours of unspeakable misery culminates in convulsive twitchings, in mental and physical distress, simply indescribable to those who have not felt it. Where attempts have been made forcibly and suddenly to withhold the accustomed sedative they have not unfrequently ended within a few days in madness or death. In other cases the victim has sought and obtained relief by efforts and through hardships which, in his or her best days would have seemed impossible or unendurable. One woman thus restrained escaped in deshabille from her bedroom on a winter night of arctic severity; ran for miles through the snow, and was fortunate enough to find a chemist who knew something of the fearful effect of such privation, and had the sense and courage to give in adequate quantity the poison that had now become the first necessary of life. In a word, narcotics, one and all, are, to those who have once fallen under their power, tyrants whose hold can hardly ever be shaken off, which punish rebellion with the rack, and with all those devices of torture which mediæval and ecclesiastical cruelty found even more terrible than the rack itself; while the most absolute submission is rewarded with sufferings only less unendurable than the punishment of revolt. De Quincey's dreams under the influence of opium were to the tortures of resistance what the highest circle of purgatory may be to the lowest pit of the inferno.—*National Review.*

—Bread cake: Two cupfuls of light bread dough, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of milk, in which has been dissolved a very little soda, half a grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one cupful of raisins, floured; stir well together, adding fruit lastly. Let rise half an hour and bake in a moderate oven. This is easily made and healthier for children than rich cake.—*Boston Budget.*

—Irregular eating at restaurants is becoming a fruitful source of dyspepsia in our cities, according to an eminent writer on hygiene.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

A Republican Idea of the Latest Presidential Deliverance.

President Cleveland's inaugural is a masterpiece of art in its avoidance of questions upon which the American people have at any time been at issue. It does not allude to slavery, the war, or emancipation except to say that the existing rights of the freedmen as citizens under the Constitution and its amendments are to stand secure. If the expression "Civil-Service reform" has any well-defined meaning, as in the estimation of a great many persons it seems to have, President Cleveland pronounces in its favor.

Apart from these glimpses of nebulous approximation to defined opinions it is difficult to find in Mr. Cleveland's inaugural any sentiment which would not amount to an elaborate amplification of the proposition that it is better to do good things than to do bad things, and wiser to be wise than to be foolish, and more patriotic to love our country than not to love it, and more profitable to do things that ought to be done than things that ought not.

It is possible that the avoidance of partisan issues in such a document is timely, in view of the existing situation of the country. Perhaps, Republicans ought to thank President Cleveland for conforming his inaugural as closely as he has done to the models furnished by the prevailing "speech from the throne" of the Executive potentates of other countries. No party name of Democrat or Republican, and no term strictly associated with any party issue, appears anywhere in this almost colorless production. Nothing is said to disparage or humiliate the outgoing Administration or any of those who have held office during twenty-four years. There is no fulsome laudation of the alleged "principles" of the party which has placed him in power, nor is there any recognition of the fact that he owes his power to one party more than to another. There is no promise or vaunt or boast that the views held by one line of past statesmen, be it the Jeffersonian, Clintonian, Hamiltonian, or Jacksonian, are to prevail over those of their antagonists. At first blush some may construe him to have announced a preference for those principles of "strict construction" of the Constitution which have cut so marked a figure in political discussion as to have acquired a technical sense. But, on a second reading, they will find that he prefers the terms "just and unstrained construction," which is the medium between strict and liberal construction.

But one phrase in the document possesses marked individuality. This is that which recommends to all officials a "plain way of life" as calculated to aid integrity and promote thrift. Mr. Cleveland is also distinct in declaring that he has no brilliant or aggressive foreign policy to favor, but that his foreign policy will consist in letting other nations alone. His allusion to the tariff question is not couched in the language of either platform. His kindred allusion to our finances is so general that it might or might not be construed as embodying a reiteration of his letter on the silver question. Although the Mormons have given him the benefit of their votes, he returns them no comfort in the matter of polygamy.

Altogether Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address is politic, and avoids so many possible modes and forms of error into which he might have fallen that its judgment and poise power of abstinence and of reserve invest it with a good deal of executive strength and aptness. While he has not announced a policy, the careful renunciation of all desire to announce a policy becomes a sort of policy in itself, which is well calculated at the outset to improve his position among those who have withheld from him their confidence. He has studied to avoid sensation and to get down to the routine of business with as much tact and as few words as possible. He assails nothing, defends nothing, and criticises nothing. The public will await, therefore, the announcement of his Cabinet with the feeling that it will contain probably few surprises and no sensations.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

THE OLD ADMINISTRATION.

A Few Words of Commendation Concerning Mr. Arthur and His Advisers.

Mr. Arthur, it is stated, will take a few months' rest from all care and then will quietly resume the practice of law in New York. He took his seat as President under the most painful circumstances—circumstances which must, indeed, have been specially painful to him. But whatever may be said of Vice-President Arthur it must be admitted that President Arthur has given the country a quiet, peaceful and respectable Administration. In all things, however, he has exerted a negative influence, and because of this we imagine that he will not be long remembered. While his good works may be few, his bad ones are still less. Being a handsome man, his pictures will always attract some attention among the list of ex-Presidents.

Secretary McCulloch will go back to his Maryland farm, where he proposes to spend the remainder of his days in study and repose. As he reposes he can reflect that for a man who held high station but briefly he has made his name well-known. The one opportunity offered him to write the message of the Secretary of the Treasury was accepted for all it was worth.

Secretary Teller will again return to the Senate. He may or may not congratulate himself upon his return to that body. It is reported that the Democrats propose to make a very rigid investigation into the accounts of the Secretary of the Interior, over which Mr. Teller now has charge. If everything proves straight and proper Mr. Teller will be glad that he is in a handy position to receive the congratulation of his friends. If everything does not prove straight and proper in the Interior Department, why, Mr. Teller's prominence will be simply awkward, that's all. But we have considerable faith in both Mr. Teller and his accounts.

Mr. Frelinghuysen will temporarily, at least, go back to his New Jersey home, but it is stated that in spite of his age he has strong ambition to return to the Senate. Mr. Frelinghuysen has been a very active Secretary of State as evidenced by the numerous treaties negotiated with foreign Nations. The real value of Mr. Frelinghuysen's services in this connection, however, will never be fully known because of the change of Administration now about to take place.

Mr. Brewster will return to Philadelphia and the practice of law. It will be said that it was rather unfortunate for the Government that it had so important a legal matter on hand as the Star Route cases when Mr. Brewster became Attorney General. But this fact can hardly be charged to Mr. Brewster as a personal or professional fault.

Mr. Lincoln, after a reasonable rest, will return to the practice of law in Chicago. He is reported to have said that he "will lay down the portfolio of War without a single regret," and it may truly be said of him that no regret will be found anywhere for his having been given the portfolio of War. By his public service and conduct he has honored himself, his country and the great name of his father. We shall be much disappointed if the name of Robert T. Lincoln does not again appear prominently before the people of America.

Secretary Chandler is not known to have made any definite plans for the future. So far as we can see the American navy has not suffered at the hands of Mr. Chandler. This may partly be accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that previous to Mr. Chandler's administration the American navy had reached a condition in which it was insensible to suffering.

Mr. Hatton is also undetermined as to his future occupation. He may return to journalism, or, as it is reported, he may accept a position with the Burlington & Quincy railway.—*Cleveland Herald.*

ABOUT PARTIES.

The Republican Party Not a Dead Party by Any Manner of Means.

"Dead?" The Republican party has not been so thoroughly alive since 1866 as it is at this hour. In clear purpose, in unity of feeling, in certainty that its cause is that of all American citizenship and all American labor, the Republican party is stronger to-day than it ever has been since its birth. It has never had greater reason to be proud of its leadership, or of its own honor and courage in manly appeal to the people. It rejoices to be rid of elements which were always a curse to it, because essentially hostile to its principles. It has once more the advantage which it had in 1860, and never since, in the fact that its principles have been defeated only by high-handed and infamous crimes, in violation of the Constitution and the laws. It has so fully the confidence of the substantial, conservative and property-owning people of the North, and of the working people everywhere, that thousands in every State who voted against it in November are now calling themselves fools for doing so. It has more voters than ever before, and an infinitely greater opportunity to gain voters.

What the Republican party needs is only fidelity to its own glorious cause. It needs to stand like a rock, while the wrangling factions that have prevailed tear each other to pieces. It needs to defend its principles with boldness, while the country learns by sad experience what Democracy means, and what results a Democratic victory brings. It needs to strive with ceaseless fidelity, through clubs and lectures, journals and documents, to teach the voters what its principles are, and why they should be upheld. It needs to put aside all petty wrangling about the offices and the honors: to let future nominations be made freely by the people when the time comes; to welcome as Republicans those who truly espouse its principles, and to repel and cast out with stern fidelity those who are hostile to its principles. It can heartily thank Heaven that most of them have gone, and take good care that they shall not come back until they are ready to uphold its cause and accept its platform without reservation. It has the certainty that many voters will be gained for every one that can be lost by fidelity to its ideas, for those ideas are might and will prevail.

There are two things that this practical and justice-loving American people will not long endure. They will not endure the virtual disfranchisement of a million men, to whom the Constitution entrusts the right of suffrage, when that disfranchisement is accomplished by the men who tried to destroy the Union in war, and in order to give the same men power to rule the Union in peace. They will not long endure that all the industries and the commerce of this Nation shall be at the mercy of a party which blindly adops foreign theories of taxation, and proposes to make American laws beneficial to British capitalists rather than to American workmen. If the Republican party makes these two things clearly understood by the people it need not worry itself about anything else. The party which defends American citizenship in all its rights, and protects American labor in all its interests, will not appeal in vain to the people after four years' experience of Democratic rule.

The Democratic party—there is no Democratic party. The Nation's rubbish-heap has received so many additions of waste matter during the past twenty-four years that it has come to be too big; that is all. With a little experience of Democracy as it is, thousands of men who now call themselves Democrats will get out of the association as soon as they can. Men by the thousand, who have never voted any other than a Democratic ticket, as soon as they see what they have been voting for, will know better than to do so again as long as they live. The factions that have never agreed out of power, when forced to decide upon some course of action, must discover that they have no common aim or interest. The Republican party is no no longer bound to solve all the problems and overcome all the difficulties of National government, carrying the dead weight of Democratic prejudice, ignorance and hatred of progress. The country is going to see what Democracy is and what it wants. It will see enough in a very short time to last sensible men for half a century.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Supreme Court of the State has decided that the telephone company can remove the instrument from the hands of any man who swears. So look out. The case in point was the one in which Pugh, the printer, had been guilty of using some cuss words in, or at, or on, or through his telephone, and had it removed, and then brought suit to have it reinstated, was defeated, and appealed to the Supreme Court. If you must swear, gentlemen, get out of range of your telephone.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The possession of the only full grown jaw of a sperm whale in America is claimed by the Nantucket Museum. In 1865 a whaler from the Twin Island captured the monster from which the jaw was taken and which measured 87 feet in length by 36 in circumference, and had the enormous weight of 300 tons. It yielded 450 gallons of oil. The jaw weighs 800 pounds, is 17 feet long, and has 46 huge teeth.—*Boston Journal.*

—Ice yachts attain their greatest speed running in curves against the wind, the wind pressure continuing in the sails no matter how much faster than the wind the yacht may move, and there is really no limit to their speed except from the realstance of the atmosphere and the friction of the runners on the ice.—*Troy Times.*

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Latest Phase of the Strike on the Gould Roads—The Strikers Peaceable but Determined—Gossip From Various Points Upon the All-Absorbing Topic.

SEDALIA, MO., March 14.—The situation has been very much as reported last. Atchison, Armourdale, Denison and Parsons have sent committees to Sedalia to confer with the Executive Committee of strikers and agree on terms which will be satisfactory at all the places mentioned. They have come to remain in Sedalia until there is a settlement of the wages question with the company, and are to represent and act for their respective places. The Adjutant General has remained here all day and has requested the presence of the Governor or Attorney General. The latter is expected in the morning to advise the Adjutant General so that he may proceed legally at every step. General Jamison says he is now convinced that the troops will not do any good or aid in the settlement. Superintendent Hager received instructions from Mr. Hoxie to let everything remain in statu quo until Sunday, in view of the conference to be held in St. Louis. He was notified that he might move freights if he thought he could, but said that he would not attempt to do so, as he did not think it would avail. A warrant was sworn out yesterday afternoon for the arrest of Superintendent Hager, charging him with disturbing the peace "by loud and abusive language" toward one of the regular police force. He entered into his own recognizance to appear on the 25th inst.

ARRESTS AT HANNIBAL.

HANNIBAL, MO., March 14.—There were no new developments today in the situation here in regard to the strike as far as the Missouri Pacific is concerned. No freight is brought in on the Wabash from the east except for Hannibal proper, the business for Kansas City, St. Joseph and points on the Wabash west of Moberly being diverted to pass through St. Louis. This afternoon when a Wabash switch engine was about to go to East Hannibal to bring over a train of city freight the strikers requested the switchmen not to do the work. The switchmen hesitated a moment, but finally decided to go. Nothing had been said by the strikers to the engineer and fireman and they remained on the engine. Agent Barnes ordered them to go ahead and they did so. The agent himself took charge of the engine, and going to the East Hannibal yards, switched together twenty cars of merchandise consigned to Hannibal merchants and brought them over to be unloaded and delivered. United States Marshal Cousins made the first arrest to-day, taking into custody Fred Doolittle, a machinist, and John Schenback, the leaders of the strike, on a charge of detaining for three days eighty-two car loads of transient freight. They made no resistance and Marshal Cousins took them in. At Kettering's Hotel they were considerably depressed on account of their arrest, but the kind-hearted old officer's sympathies, as is well known, are with the strikers, and he showed it by trying to cheer them up and cause them to forget their trouble. Doolittle is a young unmarried man. Learning that Schenback had a wife and child, Cousins ordered a carriage to convey his family to the hotel, when they had an affecting parting before the prisoner was taken to the train for St. Louis. They will be brought before the United States Commissioner for examination, and of course the result will be anxiously awaited here.

ORDERLY AT PARSONS, KAN.

PARSONS, KAN., March 14.—At this writing there is no material change in the situation here. The strikers held two meetings, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. The Executive Committee has been in communication with all the striking points on the Missouri Pacific system, and the result as far as known is that all points the men remain firm, and there is no sign of giving in. A committee left last evening for Sedalia to confer with a committee from Atchison and other points along the line, and if the negotiations pending in which Governor Martin has taken the initiative, are successful, said committee will go on to St. Louis as the representatives from Parsons. The outlook now is if the railroad officials do not come to an understanding with the men in a very few days there will be a general going out of engineers, firemen and brakemen all along the line. Everything is orderly and quiet and the strikers are close mouthed and keep their own council and do not talk about their grievances on the street. Another attempt was made to move a freight train this afternoon but failed. The engineer was invited to step down from the engine and he accepted the invitation and the engine was run back to the roundhouse.

A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—At a private conference of Vice-Presidents Hayes and Hoxie and General Salvetor Brown of the Gould lines, about strike matters, held here yesterday, a telegram was received from Governor Martin, of Kansas, saying he would be here Sunday with the Railroad Commissioners of Kansas and discuss the situation. Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri will also attend. It is expected the meeting will determine the future action of the two States and the railroad toward the strikers. The statu quo will be maintained till then by the roads.

DEMORALIZED AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 14.—Traffic is still in a demoralized condition and the Santa Fe after waiting in vain for a termination of the strike began to direct certain kinds of freight consigned to the Missouri Pacific over other lines. The Union Pacific has not done this yet, but to accommodate the merchants of Leavenworth the company is taking freight between this city and Leavenworth via Lawrence. The strikers up to a late hour last night had heard nothing definite from the committee who went to confer with Vice-President Hayes, but they still continued hopeful that it will result in some sort of a compromise.

WAGES RESTORED.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The restoration of wages made Wednesday evening to the men working in the Missouri Pacific shops in this city has been extended to all men employed in the large machine and car shops on the Iron Mountain Road at De Soto, forty miles south of here, and the men are highly commended for their loyalty to the company.

THE STRIKE IN IOWA.

KEOKUK, IOWA, March 14.—F. P. Wiley, Attorney for the Wabash, is in Keokuk today to secure an order from Judge Love to send a United States Marshal to Centerville to protect the property of the road. The shops there employ about forty men. Judge Love was in Iowa City, and the petition and order was forwarded there by mail.

In Texas and Elsewhere.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 14.—A Denison special says: At a mass meeting last night the strikers adopted resolutions calling for the removal of Vice-President Hoxie, and putting a man in his stead who has a little feeling for suffering humanity. It was declared the sense of the meeting that the company should furnish competent physicians in charge of hospitals and make a quarterly report of the expenditures to a committee of employes. It is reported tonight that Sheriff Douglas is raising a posse of men to come from Sherman to-morrow to restore order and help move freights. A conflict is feared as Douglass is a brave officer. The strikers have concluded to meet the Sheriff with a brass band and escort him to the yards here and present him with the keys to the shops.

ENDED IN PALESTINE.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 14.—A Palestine special says: The strike at this place ended this afternoon. Superintendent Herrin sent for the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Union, who immediately waited upon him. The result of the conference was an order to resume work to-morrow morning on the old terms as before the last cut. Agreement to this effect has been signed by Superintendent Herrin, Master Mechanic Morris, and the strikers' committee also. If extra time is put on they are to receive extra pay. This agreement only extends to the International Great Northern branch of the Gould system. The workingmen are greatly elated over the victory, and are being congratulated on all sides for accomplishing the object without violence.

GEORGIA DEVELOPMENTS.

MACON, GA., March 14.—All the engineers on the Brunswick division of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad struck last night. The strikers are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and they say the cause of the strike is the unjust discharge of three members.

THE CRISIS WITH RUSSIA.

Report that the British Government Has Addressed Serious Remonstrances to Russia.

LONDON, March 13.—The Cabinet met at noon. The unusually early hour at once attracted attention. Reports were quickly spread that a crisis had been considered. Interest in the meeting was soon intense. This was warranted by several incidents which preceded and attended the council. Immediately before the conference Colonel George A. Maude, Equerry-in-Chief to the Queen, called upon Gladstone and had a long interview. Among the rumors to which this gave rise was one to the effect that Her Majesty had been advised that the Indian situation is grave, and required vigorous and decisive action, and that the Queen rather urgently insisted on her Government doing something. This and similar stories attracted a large crowd to Downing street, and before the Cabinet was in session the Prime Minister's official residence was surrounded by a large crowd. Up to three o'clock it was not publicly known what the Ministers had done. It is reported they decided to address serious representations to the Russian Government, that if conflicts with the Ameer's troops occur Russia must accept the consequences, as England is bound to guard Afghan territory.

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mackin and Gallagher Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment and $5,000 Fine Each.

CHICAGO, March 13.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, after hearing an elaborate argument for a new trial in the case of Joseph C. Mackin and William Gallagher, who were found guilty in the celebrated Eighteenth Ward election case, Judge Blodgett, denied the motion for a new trial. He then ordered the prisoners to stand before the bar, and finally sentenced each to two years' imprisonment in Joliet, and also imposed a fine of $5,000 on each. He then ordered them into the custody of the United States Marshal, and deferred the date of their removal to Joliet for ten days. Neither men flinched when the sentence was pronounced. Gleason's case was not disposed of as Leonard Sweet wishes to present some argument to the court. The prisoners were then taken to the county jail and locked up. Papers will probably be perfected to-day appealing to Judge Gresham for a review of the case pending, when the prisoners doubtless will be released on bail again. It is believed the review by Judge Gresham is the best move which the prisoners can make to delay or avoid punishment.

A Chickasaw Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 13.—A Fort Smith, Ark., special says: By the arrival of deputy marshals here to-day from the Indian Territory, two bloody tragedies of recent occurrence are brought to light. About three weeks ago John M. Oliver, a prosperous white man living near Stonewall, Chickasaw Nation, sent to a neighbor named Crockett for some hay, and Crockett refused to send the hay until Oliver paid a small debt owing him. A few days later, Crockett, while passing Oliver's house, was shot and killed by Oliver. Several deputy-marshals in the neighborhood pursued Oliver and attempted to arrest him. He resisted with a Winchester rifle and a pistol, and made a desperate fight, but finally, after being wounded four times, a bullet struck him in the mouth, killing him instantly.

A Pool Plan Rejected.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 13.—The railroads east of and terminals at the Missouri River comprised in the Western Lumber Pool met again to consider the plan of making two pools submitted by the committee yesterday. The Northwestern roads opposed the plan, while the Southwestern lines favored it. The plan was finally rejected. It was decided to continue the present arrangements, and rates were made upon a basis of twelve cents per hundred pounds from Chicago to Council Bluffs. After the meeting adjourned the Southwestern lines met and agreed to advance the rates from Chicago to Kansas City to sixteen cents, an advance of four cents. The Burlington road has withdrawn from the passenger business between Chicago and St. Louis.

War in Central America.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, NICARAGUA, VIA GALVESTON, March 13.—Active war preparations are being made throughout the country. The Government now has several thousand men ready to send to the frontier. A strenuous effort to resist Barrios is being made in Costa Rica. A large number of soldiers are ready to move. Great enthusiasm is manifested and confidence in the final result is displayed. It is thought probable in some quarters that Guatemala will consider the matter before attempting coercive measures, and that a friendly solution of the difficult problem of uniting five States may be arrived at.

Stabbed in the Neck.

PITTSBURG, KAN., March 14.—A fatal alterration took place at Litchfield, Kan., a coal mining town, last evening between M. James and S. C. Best, miners. James was stabbed by Best in the neck and side. James walked about one hundred yards and dropped dead. Best immediately came to this city and surrendered to the officers, and is now in custody. The killing is claimed to be the result of an old feud and in self defense.

Moisterm in Texas.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 14.—The *News'* special from Paige and Kyle, Tex., reports that a heavy windstorm, unroofing several dwellings and accompanied by a remarkable fall of hail, was experienced at each place. Each correspondent states that the stones were as large as hen's eggs and fell in large quantities, demolishing windows and stunning animals.

The English Lambs.

LONDON, March 14.—The English holders of Wabash bonds at a meeting yesterday resolved to reject Joy's scheme for reorganization, and decided to have a most rigid investigation made into the affairs of the company, and seek a removal of the present management, which is violently denounced. Joy was not present at the meeting.

Three Men Killed.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 1.—The *News'* Wichita special says: At a point nine miles west of the cut of the extension of the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad Dan Downey, Pat Swan and Tom McCoy, engaged in blasting rock, were instantly killed by a premature blast.

Frontier Outrages.

GALVESTON, March 13.—A San A[illegible] special says: Information fr[illegible] County to-night states that t[illegible] can shepherds have bee[illegible] Americans. Captain Shel[illegible] Rangers, arrested five m[illegible] with the crime.